



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 34

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Março. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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on 2nd Sunday of 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, and 31st of each month.
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and
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cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

"WHY DE DEBRIL DEY TAKE MY U.M.
BRALLA?"

Who dares these bones displace

Must meet Bathists face to face?

B. Farfio.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir:—Impressed—nay, appalled is not too strong a word—by the truly magnificent outburst of patriotic enthusiasm we have lately witnessed, on the part of persons claiming to represent the Brazilian people, I—"moi qui vous parle"—a member, born of no fault of my own, of the blood-thirsty and piratical British race, at present discharging my murderous instincts under a peaceful commercial aspect, haven't to make public, through the medium of your hospitable columns, the fact that I had nothing whatever to do with the alleged occupation of the Ilha da Trindade by the English; that the said Ilha is one of the very last places I should ever think of occupying; that whatever the British Foreign Office may have done in the matter was entirely without my knowledge and sanction; and finally, that, to the best of my belief, every countryman of mine in Brazil is in a position to say the same.

I make the foregoing declaration in the most solemn manner possible, for the information and guidance of Brazilian patriots, in case of their being suddenly afflicted with a fresh attack of the "bricks."

I wish it to be clearly understood however that I am not authorized, even if under present circumstances I were inclined, to speak on behalf of the British minister at the Brazilian capital. "Of this man, Pickwick,"—meaning with due respect, Her Majesty's late representative in Rio,—"I shall say but little. The subject presents but few attractive points. I do not know of you, gentlemen—rejoice in the condescension of greatness, cruelty, and systematic villainy!" For, after all, what is more probable than that the whole incident may be the outcome of a fiendishly machinelike intrigue on the part of the gentleman referred to, having for its object to obtain for himself an official residence in a strictly quiet neighborhood, where he could be entirely free from visitors, y. low lever and mosquitoes?

Nevertheless there is something so touchingly ingenuous in the British explanation that one marvels how any pure minded man can fail to be satisfied with it.

There was nobody on the island of the Trindade, it was what was vulgarly called a "god-forsaken" place, abandoned, that is to say, even by the strictly limited number of persons one might have thought himself justified in expecting to find there.

The Gladstonian F. O. happening to pass that way hoisted a flag—quite unknown to me—and then walked off whistling to look for periwinkles on the beach. The G. F. O. did not mean anything by it. He was just simply thinking of nothing at all, at the time.

Why, sir, it is a kind of mistake which occurs every day. I put down my umbrella in a public waiting room and, waking up from a daze, observe an affable gent in the act of annexing it.

"Excuse me, but that is my umbrella!" "Oh, is it?" responds the affable one. "Jasso, Jasso! Here it is, you see. I was—er—I was only going to have it bound, and a few new plated wires put into it for you. Besides, it is uncommonly like one I used to have, and you know, for the moment, I thought it was the same."

The thing is so simple. I declare I have lost scores of umbrellas just in that way; especially since I came to Brazil.

The best move on the chess-board, as I have been informed by an expert, is to take your adversary's queen when he is not looking. Can it be that this correctly illustrates the policy pursued by the late British Liberal Government, the one presided over by the "illustre estadista" Sir Gladstone, whom all Brazilians admire so enthusiastically? We know, at least, that King Coffee the African—not the Brazilian—"patriote" had his grand old umbrella—well—conveyed away, by Sir Garnet Wolseley at the head of the British forces, and was naturally much annoyed at a loss; venting his indignation, according to the official organ of the Lord Mayor of London, "O. Ponche," in the words which serve as a heading to this letter.

But the King Coffee with whom we have now to do is a very different personage, and F. M. Lord Wolseley would find his mistake if he tried to play off any of his umbrella jokes here. He would have the entire "Ilha dos bravos" on his back within five minutes of his arrival, and we should soon see what sort of a show he and his bare-legged Highlanders would make when confronted by the fire eaters of the "batalhão Tridenites."

It so may tell, with tears in her eyes, of all the noble things which were said, and done, when the news of the invasion at length reached Rio de Janeiro. An excited press denounced the outrage, meetings were held, literary gets sat up till two in the morning tearing their hair for epigrams suitable to the occasion; subscription lists were opened to defray the expenses of a great war and a sum amounting to over a conto of reis almost immediately promised; the inevitable "roll of the brave" brought up two thousand patriotic dare-devils, in waist-coats open at the breast in readiness to receive the bullets of the enemy.

One orator declared, amid frantic applause, to an audience of over three thousand persons, that—well, I forget the exact words—"Brazil was only a small place, but it was large enough to form a sepulchre for the country's honour!"—or something of that kind. Another, according to a report I have before me, informed those present that "though they" (the English) possessed a navy of four hundred ships, still "a cemetery was also a solemn thing;" and that "if they continued to occupy the island of the Trindade, they would find a cemetery in Rio de Janeiro," from which it seems hardly clear, even to an ill-human whether the British army, or the four hundred ships, were to be put into the cemetery in question, or if the speaker intended to bury himself and all his friends there.

"Gritos" and "vatas" were given under the very noses of several Englishmen who went out to see what they dared to call "the fun;" a hatter was forced by superior numbers to take down his sign, which bore the hoiel legend "chapellaria inglesa;" some glass was broken, and—a new loan was floated in London!

It was only after some reflection that I realized the full significance of the last named proceeding. England was to be forced to advance the cash wherewith to pay the expenses of a war against herself! "He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lead me the money, and have at him!" What chance had our clumsy British diplomacy in presence of such a master stroke as this?

Telegrams were sent up country, thus: "Enormous enthusiasm reigning everywhere. Population delirious. Chandeliers smashed in the Café de Londres. Perfect order prevails."

Telegrams came back again, in showers, clipped economically thus: "Admiral correct. A few view English occupation island Trindade. (Viva a Republica!)"—Máximo Joaquim José Antonio da Silva e Souza."

The students of the various colleges tossed their spelling books aside, and rushed out of school to instruct their fathers as to the "at-titude" it behooved them to assume in this grave and terrible crisis; in short, in the words of the poet:

"The deuce there was to pay

"At asses milk—cum—water!"

Sir, we must all "have patience." Hard words break no bones. We live in the land of opera bouffe, and these brilliant manifestations—like the parades of soldiers with tin helmets, spears and bayonettes, thin legs, red stockings, and noses to match, which have delighted us from our youth up—are all a harmless make believe. The effervescing enthusiasm of yesterday is as fit as stale soda water to-day. Neither the strategists of literature, nor the marksmen of the Rio bombardment will be called upon to gather fresh laurels in the Ilha da Trindade—it indeed there be any laurels existing in that delectable spot.

No one expects, or ever did expect, any trouble whatever. The bloodiest solution to be apprehended was a reference to arbitration.

We all nourish the most sanguine expectations regarding Brazil; and there is no reason why Brazilians should not enjoy their share in its future prosperity if they will only learn to exercise, among others, the virtues of modesty, industry, and self-control.

Let them for decency's sake, whether in the right or in the wrong, drop their trick of shouting out praises of themselves, which tempt people to sneer, and threats against others, which make people laugh; and then, if they display the requisite energy, perseverance, and determination, they may doubtless aspire to be known, some proud day in the remote future, as "the Japanese of the Western Hemisphere."

I am, dear Sir,

Yours hopefully,

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

7 Aug. 1895.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Afanega

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Calcutta 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calcutta 320) (Calcutta 183)

Draws on:

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France..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.]

Spain..... [Banque d'Alsace, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.]

Belgium..... [Banque Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.]

Italy..... [Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.]

Portugal..... [W. Amick & Co., New York, London, Baltimore & Co., New York.]

United States..... [L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo, Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Aliemian Transatlantico, do.]

Uruguay..... [Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Aliemian Transatlantico, do.]

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Lend paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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From The Field.

A TRIP TO BOLIVIA.

(Continued from our last.)

After visiting the works we returned to Puno, which we left about 4.30 to return to Uyuni. We were to travel in a hand-car; accordingly we were pulled by two mules for four miles up to the top of the hill, and then proceeded to run down by our own weight. It was rather exciting work; for we were bound to go fast, it being advisable to get in before dark, as unseen stones on the track are a decided danger for such light things as hand-cars. Fortunately, we had a lad who knew the track well; and we arrived safely, though chilled to the bone.

On the following morning we were up early to take the train for Oruro. This part of the line has only been open for barely two years, but has already made a great difference to the country. It runs at first over a barren wind-swept salt plain, about 12,000 ft. above the sea level, but with hills in every direction dotting the horizon and rising to a much greater height. At several stations along the line there was considerable life, notably at Challapata, where building lots to accommodate 20,000 people have been laid out. Till twelve months ago it was a mere Indian village, but now it is the railway station for the capital, Sucre, distant less than a week on mule back, and, above all, for the very rich mines of Coqueldaca, where the ore is so rich that quite half the proceeds are lost by theft. Many and amusing, though rather revolting, were the methods of theft described to us.

The latter part of the journey runs through a valley, in which are raised excellent potatoes and also barley. The salt meadows form first-class pasturage for the

tiny mountain sheep and for the llamas, or "great camel-like sheep of Peru." These latter are ugly, stupid-looking animals, with necks like camels and heads like donkeys. They are used very largely as pack animals. They can carry a load of about 125 lbs. but their rate of progress is slow, only about two miles an hour. Being winter, the vast extent of bare plain looked singularly desolate, and I appreciated the remark of our American engine driver, who said *à propos* of the Indian villages: "Just when you think you're out of the knowledge of God you see one of their churches on a hill." The churches are the only reputable edifices in most of the villages. The houses are merely thatched mud hovels, with a little wooden cross stuck all askew in the thatch to ward off the lightning; but the churches are substantial stone buildings, generally with a rough-built tower containing a peal of bells, and often with curiously carved doorways. All along the route, not taking into account the remains of Inca tombs, there seem signs of a larger population in former days, in the shape of ruined houses and corral walls. As one approaches Oruro, one sees very evident indication of the mineral wealth contained in the hill-side.

Arrived at Oruro, which is the present terminus of the railway, we drove off in a coach and four to a very comfortable hotel, where we were invited to dine at the English table. We found a fair number of English there, for the most part engaged in mining enterprises. But in Bolivia, as a whole, the number is very small, probably owing to the fact that there is no British representative, and consequently no one to protect British interests or to give information as to the state and prospects of trade. We have never had a diplomatic representative in Bolivia since Lord Palmerston's time, when the inhabitants of La Paz grievously insulted our minister there. Unable to retaliate in suitable fashion, Lord Palmerston contented himself with striking Bolivia off the map of the world—a compliment which the Bolivians repaid; and so the matter stands to this day.

Whatever be the facts of this diplomatic squabble, there can be no doubt that mineral discoveries in Bolivia are bringing prosperity and increased trade to the country, the advantages of which we are likely to entirely miss. That protection is needed is shown by the case of a stalwart American from the western states, whom we met in Oruro. This man, who was the manager of a mine near Oruro, had trouble with a native rival manager. The native turned out his Indian *employés* to attack the American. The latter, his own men not being armed or prepared for the fray, took refuge in his house. His enemies proceeded to set fire to his house, and called for dynamite to blow it up. Thinking things were getting too warm to be pleasant, he left by the back door, and, Winchester in hand, took to the open country. Finding him gone they pursued him, but he pumped five shots into them at something like a thousand yards, wounding four men. He then ran for his life, and escaped to Oruro. Next day he was too done up to leave his house to go and lodge a complaint; and when he went on the following day he found his enemies had been beforehand with him, and he was arrested for unlawfully wounding. I don't know what his eventual fate has been, but when we were there he had been ten months in gaol awaiting trial, and was allowed the lordly sum of threepence a day to provide himself with bed and board. We met him at the hotel, for he was allowed out in the town accompanied by a soldier, whom he not infrequently lost, and whom at other times he had to help home owing to the unwise hospitality of his friends. The American minister was of course making vigorous representations to the Bolivian government, and in consequence it had been hinted to the delinquent that if he liked to escape he might. He had elected, however, to stand to his guns, and to claim compensation, in which he was doubtless successful. It is not difficult, however, to see what would have been his fate if he had been an unprotected Englishman.

Oruro is a quaint old Spanish town, depending for its importance mainly on its ancient silver mines; but the opening of the railway has given it a great impetus as a distributing centre. Unfortunately, they are improving away and modernising a great many of the quaint old houses with their

* Diplomatic relations have recently been resumed with Bolivia.—Eds. News.

large, curiously carved balconies. There are two or three massive old towers, and the streets look very picturesque with their troops of llamas, mules, and donkeys, and in certain spots the brightly dressed Indian women squatting on the ground and holding impromptu markets. We descended one of the most famous of the silver mines, climbing down some 750 ft. over steep rocky steps. The going down was bad enough, as in many places we could not stand upright; but the climb up was a terrible undertaking, for owing to the great altitude, (over 13,000 ft.) one naturally suffered from shortness of breath. Yet the Indian workmen cheerfully and easily run up these steps with great sacks of ore on their backs.

We left Oruro on our journey to La Paz in a ramshackle old coach, drawn by a team of mules. We started about eleven o'clock one morning, and, after driving for some nine leagues over the usual desolate wind-swept plateau, we arrived at about five o'clock at our quarters for the night. Our quarters were in a dirty, ill-kept, evil-smelling little inn; though, except for a heap of half-cured skins in one corner, our room did not smell much. Having to start before sunrise, and the cold being intense, we did not go through the formality of undressing. The usual furniture of these inns is a stone or mud bench running round the walls, a large stone table, and two or three stone or mud projections which serve as bedsteads. Fortunately, owing to the extreme cold, insects do not flourish, in spite of the prevailing filth.

An early start was necessary, and hideously cold it was when we set out. The mid-day sun, however, is generally powerful. We drove sixteen leagues before we stopped for a meal at a little township called Sica Sica, and we should have fared badly had we not had provisions with us. The drive continued uninteresting, though this elevated plateau is fairly fertile, and affords very good grazing. The principal sights were the beautiful snowy peak of Sijama, rising to some 22,000 ft., the highest mountain in the cordillera of the coast. Before we lost sight of Sijama, Illimani, the highest mountain in the whole of South America, except Aconcagua, came into view on the right, of the inner or main branch of the Andes. We slept in a miserable little inn at Ayo Ayo, after a tiring drive of twenty-five leagues.

It was even colder than usual when we started at 6.30 a. m., and it was three or four hours before we got warm. From the middle of the second stage we had the most lovely mountain view imaginable. In the extreme distance was Sorata, with its confused mass towering up to a height of over 21,000 ft. Then for some 200 miles came an unbroken range of snow summits, the snow level being well over 16,000 ft. Amongst the lesser peaks stood up the huge pyramid of Potosí. Then followed a serrated range of snowy peaks, till the eye rested on the smooth table top of Amurruata, concerning which the Indian legend runs that an Inca of old, hurt in his pride by its supreme height, broke off the summit and hurled it from his sling to where, far off over the plain, its pyramid still rises, and is called the Sugar Loaf. Then comes a dip, and then the giant mass of Illimani. It stands in appearance isolated, and raises four huge summits, each clad for many thousand feet in snow. This is the crowning point of the view, and south of it the mountains sink to the comparatively unimportant range of the Tres Cruces, which stretch to the south as far as the eye can reach. We were still driving over the plain, which seemed to end abruptly in the snowy slopes of the mountains, but in reality these were many leagues away, and between us and them lies the great cleft, at the bottom of which is the city of La Paz.

La Paz lies about 1,000 ft. below the level of the plateau in a deep, narrow valley through which flows a stream which, by way of the Beni and the Madeira, eventually reaches the Amazon. The approach to the town lies down one side of the ravine, and is exceedingly steep. The town is very quaint and picturesque, and contains some very fine old churches. It was founded as long ago as 1528 by the Alonso de Mendoza who was sent in advance by Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. It is the biggest city in Bolivia, with some 50,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps three-quarters are Indians. The crowning glory of La Paz is Illimani, of whose immense snow-covered mass glimpses are to be caught down many streets—very beautiful, especially in the

evening light. Our arrival in La Paz was rather comic. The bulk of the streets are far too steep for wheeled traffic—indeed, I doubt if there is a wheeled vehicle in the place, except the public coaches. We accordingly had to tramp solemnly through the streets, followed in a procession of twelve picturesque-clad Indians, carrying our beds, traps, &c. La Paz was to be the starting point for our trip into the little visited valleys of Yungas, and to preparations for this trip we devoted the next few days.

ARTHUR ACLAND ALLEN.

From the New-York Times, June 18.

MR. HICKEY'S TRINIDAD INVADED.

Great Britain's Warship *Barracouta* Takes Possession of the Land While the Prince Is in California.

In the dark, in January, this year, Great Britain took possession of the island of Trinidad, the fairy island of Trinidad, whereof Baron Harden-Hickey is sovereign.

Baron Harden-Hickey does not know this yet. He is in California, "bailadéng himself," as his chancellor says; that is, promenading in stage coaches through magnificent tree trunks while his sovereignty is unobscured.

"He writes to me that the weather is fine and that life is good," says M. E. G. de la Boissière. "If he only knew! I have not even been officially notified. My information comes in two letters, written by two different persons, different in nationality and in geographical situation. One of the letters, dated June 3, says that it was the warship *Barracouta* which effected a landing."

"Then, there will be a war, of course," said the reporter.

"Or diplomacy," said M. de la Boissière. He readjusted his glasses, his double pair of glasses, one of which is fantastic and the other real, and said:

"Brazil will say that Trinidad belongs to Brazil. But you let Baron Harden-Hickey take it, and make a principality of it, with himself as sovereign under the name of James I. Great Britain will reply."

"Then what will Brazil have to say?" asked the reporter.

"That our assumption of the land was sanctioned by Brazil; that Brazil has a protectorate over the principality of Trinidad," replied M. E. G. de la Boissière, with his graceful bow, that always wins a heart.

"Brazil cannot permit Britain to have a strong hold so near her," he added. "We would not be very dangerous—but England!"

He raised his golden-speckled eyes and continued:

"I can tell you what the outcome of all this is to be. Either we shall be recognized by all the powers, or Great Britain will pay us a large indemnity for all our troubles to the land of Trinidad so ruthlessly invaded."

He went out smiling.

Trinidad is a deserted island on the South Atlantic ocean, latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes. It is 5 miles in length and 3 in width. It is rocky and mountainous. It is a paradise of miles, a cavern of fish, a mine of guano, and—"yardens le marche"—a well of wealth hidden by prates, in comparison with which all the fortunes of the rajahs were insignificant.

Baron Harden-Hickey, whom the Parsians esteemed as the witty and warlike editor of *Le Triadist*, is the son-in-law of Mr. John H. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. His ancestors were Irish and went to France with the Stuarts. He fought duels with Archibald Schell, Ulysses S. Grant, and A. Lavettigou. Then he set sail for Cape Horn.

A storm threw his ship on Trinidad. As there was not a soul there he took possession of the land in his own name. What else could he do?

He went to India and became a Bahadur; he came to New-York and wrote a book on various methods of consulting suicide. He was married, and he had claims to his principality.

He had claims to it, and invited noblemen of the boulevards to purchase titles and ranks in his army. He said that the weather at Trinidad was insufferable for no men, but tolerant to coolies. He made a prospectus which was as encouraging as a mining corporation's. He adopted a coat of arms and an order of chivalry. He issued—or his agents issued—postage stamps of the new nation. He acquired all the gestures of a sovereign.

If he turned to Dr. Halley's logbook, published in 1698, he probably read in it that "The island has neither goats nor hogs nor any people." If he read Alexander Dalrymple's "Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the Southern Atlantic Ocean," published in 1775, he probably read in it that Dr. Halley, April 17, 1700, "took possession of the island in his majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the King's letters patent, leaving the seven jack flying." But whether he read these abolished records or was told of their existence or has never had the least inkling of them, he is sovereign of Trinidad, the fairy Trinidad, whereof noblemen of the boulevards have dreamed and philatelists of everywhere bought stamps, and Baron Harden-Hickey is much changed or he will not resign without a murmur the throne which he has held for a year at least in pure idealty.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram of the 15th says that the dispute between Peru and Bolivia has been referred to the American minister, Mr. Mackenzie, for settlement.

—The officers of the various regiments stationed in Santiago propose giving a sumptuous banquet to the fifteen German officers who have now arrived, and who will be shortly incorporated as military instructors to the Chilean army. —*Watan Courier*, Valparaiso, July 27.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 20th, 1895.

We are deeply indebted to the *Jornal do Commercio* for the kind and most complimentary expressions with which we were favored in that important newspaper on Sunday last. It is always a satisfaction to know that our work is appreciated, but when this recognition comes from a journal so important and influential as the *Jornal do Commercio*, which has no occasion to indulge in empty compliments, the favor is immeasurably increased. It is not always an easy task for a foreign newspaper, devoted principally to the local and business interests of foreigners, to avoid conflicts of opinion with those whose interests are purely national, but it may be said that we have escaped much of the antagonism which usually falls to the lot of foreign editors, and have been able to live on pleasant and cordial terms with our colleagues of the national press. We have made it our practice to speak frankly and plainly in our criticisms, and to base our discussions on questions of principle rather than on those of personal interest. There is no fortune concealed in a newspaper so managed, but there is sufficient personal satisfaction to justify the choice, especially when colleagues like the *Jornal do Commercio* and *Gazeta de Notícias* (to whom our obligations are due for equally sympathetic expressions in 1893) are led to honor the work with their disinterested acknowledgments.

The policy-holders of the Equitable and New York life insurance companies are, in our opinion, making a very serious mistake, for they are permitting the use of their names in a controversy between the two companies which has now become purely personal. Manifestly, the only interest which the policy-holder can have in the matter is that of the administration and security of his investment. If he has full confidence in the management of his company, he may with propriety say so, and if he believes that its funds will be better secured by investment in Brazil and under Brazilian inspection, independent of the management and guarantee of the head office, then it is proper enough to say that also. But to sign documents designed to support doubtful measures and to be used in personal attacks on others, without even reading them, is certainly creditable neither to his intelligence, nor to his discretion. And then, to publicly confess, as some have lately been doing, that he signed these documents without reading them and for a purpose quite different from what subsequently appeared, is an exhibition of weakness which, for his credit, ought not to be made public. As we have before said, the question is one of administration and security. The Equitable announces, as it has a right to do, that it will not submit the project now under discussion become law. The head office of the New-York Life also says that it will not submit, but its South American department favors the project and promises to submit. The points for policy-holders to consider, then, are these. Should the project become law, the Equitable withdraws and for the future may be considered out of the question. Its policy-holders will continue to be insured in the company as before, and will be secured by its enormous reserves in the United States, the company being permitted to maintain an office here for the reception of premiums on old risks and for the settlement of claims. With the New-York Life, however, the case is different. In the first place, the contradiction

between the head office and its South American department must be settled. If the company withdraws, the management of this department stands convicted of intrigue and deception. If it complies with the law, then the head office loses control in great measure of its Brazilian investments, and will be compelled to wholly separate its Brazilian business from that of the central company, for it would be manifestly unjust and unbusinesslike for the central administration to be held responsible for a business over which it has little or no control. The Brazilian department will therefore be detached, or will be sold out to a Brazilian company, and its policy-holders will be deprived of the security afforded by the company's reserves in the United States, and will in future be secured only by the reserves held in Brazil and resulting from the Brazilian business by itself. This is the logical result of the measure which is now before Congress and which the local management of the New-York Life is supporting. It should be clearly understood that the effect of this bill will be to divorce the Brazilian department from the parent company and to heavily decrease the security offered to the policy-holders. It will also leave the company's business wholly to local inspection and audit, and its investments to fluctuations and risks such as we have experienced during the past four or five years. If the policy-holders are satisfied with this, then no one can complain. It is their own affair, and if they have been deceived in any way then they must settle with their managers by themselves. They should bear in mind, however, that they will have no claim whatever on the New-York office, should this separation take place, nor will they be able to transfer their risks to the older and sounder company. They will be simply transferred to an independent, or semi-independent branch, and in future their claims will be against that branch alone. It is this phase of the controversy, and not the personal disputes between the managers, which should receive their thoughtful consideration.

It is to be noted that there are military and naval men who do not hesitate to condemn the inefficiency and disorganization which exists in both the army and navy of this country. To this we have the testimony of our own eyes—repeated instances of insubordination and disorder, multiplied evidences of inexperience and ignorance, constant inattention to duty, neglect and waste of public property, and all that. Add still further the counsel of certain representatives of the people to the effect that insubordination is frequently beneficial and that the infliction of penalties for it is to be condemned—and we have a situation which merits sober consideration. If the situation described is true—and there is an abundance of evidence to support it on the records of Congress—then it might very properly be asked: "Of what use is the army and navy?" "Why are we spending so much money upon a military establishment which is known to be corrupt and worthless?" "Of what use is a large army and navy to a country so averse to discipline and restraint?" It is certainly worth considering whether the result is justifying the sacrifice. Brazil is far from being a rich country, and the Brazilian people can not easily carry the burden which has been so unwisely placed upon their shoulders. We know, of course, that it is commonly believed and said that Brazil is a very rich country, and that the present costs of government are nothing for a nation so wealthy and progressive. But all this is false and misleading. Brazil is neither rich, nor is her development such as to warrant any heavy obligations for the near future. The slow growth of her revenues is testimony to the truth of this statement, and the annual recurrence of deficits, followed by periodical additions to the public debt, confirms the conclusions drawn. To add a larger military establishment to the burdens which weigh upon the country, then, is clearly suicidal. Unless prosperity returns and the revenues can be increased, these additional burdens will annually add just so much more to the national debt. And what will there be to show for it? An insubordinate army; a multitude of unemployed, disorderly officers, stores of arms, accoutrements and munitions rusted and damaged through neglect; a fleet of costly war-ships crippled by neglect and disuse; a constantly increasing expenditure on display and experiments to keep up the illusion

that Brazil is a great military power and that the people are getting something for their money. Better would it be were peaceful industries to be developed and its commerce extended. Brazil is in no danger of invasion from her neighbors, and there is no dispute in view to-day which can not be settled by arbitration. It would be better then to reduce the burdens of taxation and to develop the industries of the people, for in their wealth and prosperity there is better protection against aggression and disorder than in the crude military establishment which they are trying to create.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The regular annual meeting of the Strangers' Hospital Association was held at No. 16, Rua Visconde de Inhamari, on the 17th instant, Mr. S. R. Biran occupying the chair. The business brought before the meeting was limited to the customary reports for the past year and the election of directors.

The reports of the president and treasurer of the association, Messrs. Mackenzie and Jackson, show that the total receipts of the past year amounted to 75,076\$390, viz:

From Donations.....	26,076\$390
" Annual Subscriptions.....	26,025 000
" Patients' Fees.....	22,523 400
" Contributions to Indigents.....	
Relief Fund.....	451 760

The expenditures for the year, including a deficit brought forward from 1893-94, amounted to 69,980\$400 as follows:

Balance from 1893-94.....	5,690\$500
Material (printing, etc.).....	9,451 680
Workmen's wages.....	528 000
Furnishing.....	715 500
Fire insurance.....	737 500
Telephone.....	150 000
Stationery.....	794 700
Nurses' fee (salaries, outfits, and " wages).....	16,870 670
Servants' wages.....	9,325 470
Maintenance.....	19,210 290
Drugs and instruments.....	2,289 410
Gas account.....	1,277 630
Medical attendance.....	5,039 600

Surplus carried over..... 69,980\$400

The treasurer calls attention to the circumstance that there was a decline of about four centos of reis in the gross receipts, as compared with the preceding year, though there was a small increase in the annual subscriptions, which promise to yield a still further increase this year. The year, however, was a healthy one, compared with 1893-94, and there was a corresponding decrease in patients' fees, amounting to about nine centos. To offset this the general maintenance account shows a decrease of seven centos of reis. This was largely due to the reduced staff maintained during the greater part of the year.

From the analysis of the balance sheet prepared by the president, it appears that of the 26,076\$390 received as donations, 11,335\$680 were expended on maintenance of the property and some additional furnishing, leaving a surplus of 14,740\$710. The annual subscriptions and patients' fees yielded a total of 48,548\$400, while the current expenditure (salaries, drugs, food, medical attendance, etc.,) amounted to 54,954\$170, leaving a deficit of 6,405\$770.

A further analysis of the treasurer's accounts shows that the Hospital had received up to June 30th last a total of 319,336\$310 in donations, of which 306,308\$590 had been expended on the buildings and grounds, furniture and taxes.

The new fever ward, which has been ordered from Europe, will cost about 46,000\$ more, including foundations, drainage, tile roofing, gas and water, etc. The funds for this ward have in great part been borrowed from the friends of the institution, the directors having no other alternative. It is impossible to continue without the new ward, and also equally impossible to limit the scope of the Hospital to that of yellow fever alone. The directors believe, however, that the friends of the Hospital, and the many foreign business men who are interested in the maintenance of such an institution at this port, will not see it crippled, or its success endangered, for the want of so small a sum.

According to the physician's report 104 cases were received and treated during the year, of which 49 were subscribers and their employes, and 55 were non-subscribers. Five servants were also treated and three cases were under treatment at the beginning of the year. There were only 18 cases of yellow fever treated, of which 9 were fatal. Five of these fatal cases arrived at the

Hospital, it should be said, in a hopeless condition, showing that there is still too great a delay in applying for admission. The total number of deaths was 13, out of the 112 cases treated.

The vacancies caused by the retirement of four directors and by the death of William Trout, Esq., were filled by the election of Messrs E. B. S. Benet, F. S. Markland, H. C. Tucker (all re-elected) and J. W. B. Purchas for the term of three years, and C. M. Taylor for one year.

EXPOSITION ABSURDITIES.

Uruguay has just received a high compliment from Costa Rica. The Costa Rican government has addressed a letter to the rector of the Uruguayan university asking that a scholastic professor may be sent there (to Costa Rica) to establish and direct an important institution of secondary and superior education. The request is made on the grounds that Uruguay is the most advanced country in Latin America in educational matters. This, we may mention, is no idle compliment, for it will be remembered that the educational exhibit of Uruguay attracted no little attention in the Chicago exhibition and was pronounced one of the best of its kind.—*Montevideo Times*, August 8.

This better indicates, in our opinion, what monstrous frauds these international exhibitions are. If it is possible for a half-civilized country like Uruguay, backward in everything except criminal assaults on life and property, and with a notoriously bad reputation for the ignorance and unprogressiveness of its population, to impose upon the world with a few models and methods relating to education, then surely we must blame the respectable medium through which it is done. No one who has travelled through the country departments of Uruguay would ever think of that country as prominent in educational work. Even Montevideo, the centre of Uruguayan culture and wealth, will not justify the reputation won through this ingenious exhibit. There may be a few public and private schools here and there which are ably directed and worthy of all praise, but this does not establish the reputation of the whole country. If we mistake not, Brazil and Argentina have also figured high in these international exhibitions for their educational exhibits, and we doubt not many other countries, notoriously backward in such matters, have also imposed upon older nations by the same methods. In plain terms, these exhibits are inexhaustible impositions, just as it is for an ingenious mechanic in a government arsenal to send an elaborately finished military rifle as a sample of what the said government is producing when nothing of that description is manufactured or intended to be manufactured, or for a factory to send a sample of goods better finished and of better material than those it manufactures for sale. An educational system necessarily applies to a whole country, and its value must be determined by its general results. If nine-tenths of the public schools are badly directed and miserably supported, if the teachers are insufficiently trained and badly paid, and if the percentage of illiteracy is abnormally high, then certainly that country is not entitled to high rank among the nations of the world in educational matters, simply because some individual educator has succeeded in preparing an interesting and high class exhibit for some international exposition! Give the individual educator all credit for his work, of course, but let the truth be known as to the general application of these ideas.

THE TRINIDADE QUESTION.

The numerous friends of Dr. Von Wedekind formerly of the United States gambol *Yankee* but some time ago transferred to the *Newark*, will be amused to learn that one day last week while walking along Rua do Ouvidor in Rio de Janeiro, the doctor was taken for an Englishman and was made to take off his hat to salute the Brazilian flag.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The ridiculous Trindade question is still occupying some attention, and the Brazilian legation has applied to the Uruguayan government, with urgency, for a copy of the bill of health presented by H. M. S. *Barracuda* when it returned from Trindade last January. They are trying to make out from this that there were British authorities established on this barren and uninhabited rock. If that is the case, if the Brazilians know where their property is (which we rather doubt) why do they not go to see into it on the spot. A London telegram says that the British government is not paying any urgent attention to the matter, considering it too trifling. This is highly probable, for the government has something far more important to think about in the change of ministry and the elections.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8. With regard to the aforesaid "bill of health," the matter is too absurd for the importance attached to it. We are informed that no officials were left on the island, and that the documents, etc., were only some of those harmless little notions which serve in trifling emergencies and harm no one. It would seem that Brazil is attaching too much importance to these trifles.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The new Brazilian minister, Dr. Porciuncula, arrived at Montevideo on the 16th inst.

—According to the balance sent to the Argentine minister of finance by the redemption bureau the total amount of currency in circulation on the 1st of this month was \$296,743,023.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that some Argentine torpedo boats have been running across to Colombia during recent revolutions, and that the Uruguayan government have protested against it.

—There were 553 immigrants and passenger arrivals at Montevideo from across seas in the month of June, against 824 departures. The arrivals from Argentina were 3,742, and the departures to that country 2,655.

—The Brazilian legation in Montevideo has purchased from Egenhoff and Lesser, for the Rio Grande government, 600 Mauser rifles, model 1871, 11 millimetres calibre, at \$14 gold each. *Montevideo Times*, Aug. 6. And *Univ. Gov. Castillos* denies having made this purchase.

—Yesterday's telegrams reported a favorable turn to the negotiations for the pacification of Rio Grande. The federalists have desisted from their demand for a revision of the constitution of the state, and the government has also made some concessions, though we are not informed what they are. It is expected that the negotiations will now be concluded in a few days. It is to be hoped they included the dismissal of Governor Castillos, who has been the cause of such distresses to the state, and whose name has become associated with such atrocities. —*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 9th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Almeida Barreto spoke on affairs in the state of Parahyba and read a telegram giving an account of a fight caused by the police at Campina Grande, in which a policeman was killed and many persons wounded. "Poor republic!" exclaimed the speaker; "all honorable men and friends of liberty are now considered enemies of order." Fortunately the government of the country is in the hands of a man in whom the speaker confides, though he does not confide in the mercenaries that surround him. Senator Oliveira made a vehement attack on the Banco da Republica and offered a motion asking for information in regard to the issue of money. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regarding the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution and contended that the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the legislative branch of the government. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco de Almeida Barreto, pursuing the theme of his speech on the 10th inst., continued to expose the abuses committed in the military service of the country. It is the practice in that service, he said, to pay best those who do least. There is no reason, he asserted, why the aid-de-camp of the President, with the rank of captain, should receive higher pay than a brigadier-general in time of war, nor why a chief of staff should be better paid than a general of division. Deputy Nelo Pequeno said that he did not consider excessive the expenses with the army and the navy in Brazil. England, he asserted, consumes in military expenses two-thirds of its revenue; Russia, 60%; Italy, Austria and the German states, 35% and 40%. The numerical strength and the cost of the Brazilian army is comparatively less than those of the armies of Russia, France, England, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Argentina and Chile. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the budget of the war department and Deputy Belisario de Souza on the deficiency appropriation of 7,005,410\$55. Deputy Francisco Tolentino complained of the delay of the committee on pensions in reporting on the bill pensioning the daughters of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill transferring to the state of Pará several public buildings and in 3rd discussion the bill on the Leopoldina company.

Aug. 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Abdon Milanes defended the governor of Parahyba, whose administration, he asserted, has been just and tolerant. Senator Corrêa de Azevedo spoke against the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. In his opinion the right of intervention belongs to the executive, whose acts should afterwards be examined by Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether abuses had been committed. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Tolentino called attention to the discrepancy between the army bill and the budget of the war department. The former fixes at 28,000 the number of privates and non-commissioned officers, while the latter provides for only 23,000. He thinks this number sufficient in view of the constant growth of public expenditure and the difficulty in collecting revenue. He censured the government for the expulsion of cadets from the military school and said that in some cases insubordination produces beneficial results. The insubordination of Deodoro and Benjamin Constant, for instance, won for them the plaudits and thanks of the whole nation. Deputy Neiva asked for an increase in the pay of the employees of the arsenal. Deputy Flavio de Azevedo said that the minister of war and the President confess that they committed the unconstitutional act of expelling 60 cadets from the military school. Whatever may have been the fault of these cadets, the government had no right to punish them in any way not prescribed by law. He asked Congress to redress the grievances caused by the unjust and illegal act of the government.

Aug. 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Campos defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paula Gamaes said that Deputy Nelo Pequeno should have compared Brazil's military expenses with those of European nations and with those of the United States. Brazil should have a small army well equipped and well disciplined. Deputy José Carlos said that it is universally acknowledged that Brazil has neither an army, nor a navy. Deputy Martins Junior presented a petition of 6 officers of the national guard of Pernambuco.

Aug. 16.—*Senate*.—Barão do Lathario referred to telegrams that had passed between Deputy F. de Pires and the governor and legislature of Amazonas. In one of these telegrams the 25 senators who voted for the amnesty bill are classified as enemies of the republic. The speaker declared that he is unconscious of having committed any act inimical to the institutions of the country and announced his resolution of continuing, regardless of the censure of narrow-minded and intolerant politicians, to adhere to the course which he has hitherto pursued. Senator Vicente Machado requested the chair to communicate to the Senate the letter of Senator Santos Andrade resigning his seat. The resigning senator intends to be a candidate for the office of governor of Paraná. After some remarks from the chair and from Senators Coelho Rodrigues, Vicente Machado, Quintino Bocayra and Ramiro Barcellos it was decided to accept the resignation without the formality of referring it to a committee. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He believes that the bill, far from remedying abuses now committed, will, if passed, contribute to aggravate them. He defended the constitution of the state of Rio Grande. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chair said that at the close of a recent sitting Deputy José Carlos had presented a petition of life insurance policy-holders and had asked for its publication in the *Diário Oficial*. The lateness of the hour rendered it impossible to examine the document, which, after being published, as the honorable member had requested, was found to contain language offensive to Congress. He had accordingly decided it to be expunged from the record and he could not refrain from expressing surprise at the honorable member's request for the publication of such a document. Deputy José Carlos stated that he had not read the document when he asked for its publication and that he now desired that it should be expunged from the record. Deputy "Barba" Montenegro said that it is yet too early to revise the constitution, but not too early to point out its defects, some of which are due to the haste with which the constituent congress, under pressure of the acts of the provisional government, adopted certain provisions. One of the defects, in his opinion, is the provision relating to two sets of judges. He thinks that the administration of justice should be exclusively in the hands of the general government. Deputy Luiz Domingues defended the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He does not believe that the interests of Brazilian policy-holders will suffer, even if their American companies should evade their threat of withdrawing from the country. Deputy Cordeiro da Fonseca asked for the appointment of a committee of five for framing a bill on the registration of real estate. Deputy Serzedello presented a petition of manufacturers of cotton fabrics. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill for removing the arsenal and arms factory to Realengo, the barracks of the infantry and artillery to Symplesma or Campo Grande and the cavalry barracks to Maxaúthoula.

Aug. 17.—*Senate*.—Senators João Neiva and Abdon Milanes discussed political affairs in Parahyba. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill relating to the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He denied that in the United States, Switzerland and Argentina, the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the executive. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Carlos de Norões asked for a subsidy for the Sociedade de Geographia do Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Luiz Dietz asked for an increase in the pay of the employees of the Polytechnic school and opposed the transfer of the health service of the port to the department of foreign affairs. Deputy José Carlos advocated the increase of the appropriate ones made for certain police services. Among the expenditures which he advised is that for the purchase of vehicles for conveying drunken men to the police stations. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 7,905,410\$55. Deputy Elicio Coelho warmly opposed the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He earnestly deprecated the socialist tendency to encourage official intervention in private affairs.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The population of the city of Goyaz is estimated at 10,000.

—In Niterói there are said to be many cases of small-pox and measles.

—There have been many cases of small-pox and several of yellow fever at Pernambuco.

—It is stated that some days ago the S. Paulo police discovered 41,000 counterfeit revenue stamps buried on Avenida Paulista.

—The state government of Pará pays a subsidy of 100,000\$ to the opera company that sings at the capital of the state during the present season.

—The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law for erecting on Praça da Republica at the state capital a monument to Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The July rainfall at São Paulo was 42 millimetres. The maximum temperature (26th) was 81.5° Fahr., and the minimum (11th) was 39.2°.

—The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law creating the Instituto Pasteur for the cure of hydrophobia and the Instituto Roux for the cure of diphtheria.

—The municipal chamber and people of Pegonha, Minas Geraes, complain that their letters and papers "abandoned in the post-office" at Rio de Janeiro, have not reached them for over a month.

—A letter, "abandoned in the post-office" at S. Sebastião do Aveado on the 2nd inst., after wandering through the country for two weeks, has finally succeeded in reaching Piau Pegonha.

—At Victoria, capital of Espírito Santo, three arrived on the steamer *Matto Grosso* 300 immigrants, one of whom is a count and another a lawyer. Their passage, we presume, was paid by the state government.

—A São Paulo subscriber of this paper complains of the irregular delivery of his paper. As our São Paulo papers all go in one package, the fault must be in that office. Will the postmaster investigate the complaint?

—The municipal chamber of Parahyba do Sul has chosen for the state of Santa Anna de Celvitas into Santa Anna de Trindades. We do not see that the change is an improvement; onions and tooth-pulling both make one weep.

—The state senate of Alagoas has passed a bill approving the acts of the executive in relation to the revolutionary movement of May 1, "even though he exceeded the faculties conferred upon him by the state constitution." Is it possible for the legislature to do this?

—A religious question is agitating the people of Matto Grosso. The bishop has ordered a brotherhood to expel Dr. Alves Ribeiro, who is a spiritualist, and has suspended the officers of the brotherhood; but the latter refuse to obey the bishop's orders, and the consequence is that this year the usual religious festival will not be held.

—On the 27th ult. a body of law and medical students in Bahia called on the proprietor of the "High Life" confectionary (*pastelaria*) and demanded that he should remove the sign because of its being an English title. The proprietor at once acceded and substituted "High Life" with "Luso-Americana," which pleased the boys and saved his pies from destruction.

—In S. Paulo the police have continued to rest alleged counterfeiters. One of the prisoners, Major João Viana, is stated to have confessed his crime and to have made important disclosures implicating others. The notes circulated in S. Paulo are said to counterfeit 200\$, 100\$ and 10\$ notes of the Banco da Republica. Cuts and proofs of 500 re notes are said to have been discovered. At Porto Alegre several Italians, accused of counterfeiting, have been arrested.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

R. M. S. Tigres vs. Santos Athletic Club.
Played August 4th, 1895.

SANTOS.		SANTOS.	
A. Keelman, b. Richards	14	E. O. Broad, c. Richards	1
E. O. Broad, " "	2	Ards, b. Jones	1
Crossland, " "	0	A. L. Tweedie, run out	1
E. A. Barkham, " "	0	I. W. H. Fussell, not out	10
Dickson, b. Benoy	0	C. L. St. Cl., run out	3
H. Fussell, not out	18	Extras	0
H. Barber, b. Richards	0	Extras	0
C. L. Stock, run out	5	For 3 wickets	16
A. L. Tweedie, b. Capron	10		
S. H. Crook, b. Richards	0		
H. L. Wright, c. Richards	0		
b. Capron	0		
G. Bolwell, b. Richards	0		
Extras	7		
Total	61		

R. M. S. Tigres.		R. M. S. Tigres.	
A. Richards, c. and b.	13	b. Keelman	30
Barkham	5	b. Keelman	5
Peacock, c. Keelman	5	b. Keelman	5
Cap. Owen, b. Barkham	0	b. Keelman	5
Watson, b. Barber	0	b. Keelman	5
Warren, b. D. Barkham	0	b. Keelman	5
F. H. Benoy, b. Barkham	0	b. Keelman	5
St. H. Crook, b. Richards	0	b. Keelman	5
Simpson, b. Barber	0	b. Keelman	5
Parkins, b. Barber	0	b. Keelman	5
Warren (Eng.) not out	3	b. Keelman	5
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	28	Total	48

Members of S. A. C.
PONTA DA PRAIA vs. JOSÉ MENINO.
Played August 11th, 1895.

J. A. Cross, b. Stock	17
W. H. Fussell, b. Stock	25
E. O. Broad, b. Stock	0
A. Richards, b. "	0
F. H. Gepp, c. and b. Stock	19
F. J. Colbourne, c. Keelman, b. Mawson	14
H. L. Wright, b. Mawson	0
R. Samball, b. "	0
Rever, b. "	0
A. T. Smith, b. "	0
A. C. Wilson, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	84

PONTA DA PRAIA.		PONTA DA PRAIA.	
J. Crossland, b. Fussell	0	A. Keelman, b. Richards	3
C. L. Stock, b. Richards	4	C. L. Stock, b. Richards	3
E. A. Barkham, b. Richards	1	A. Tweedie, b. "	1
A. Dickson, not out	4	Macfarlane, b. Fussell	1
J. Barboza, b. "	0	H. Crook, b. Richards	2
H. Barton, b. "	0	J. Fraser, b. Fussell	2
Extras	2		
Total	23		

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

During the past week many reports have been placed in circulation and contradicted in regard to the progress of the negotiations for peace in Rio Grande. According to one of these reports obstacles to pacification have been raised by Silveira Martins. If this is true, it is due, we are convinced, to the fact that the government, hampered as it is by the machinations of Castilhos and his allies, has not been able to offer any practical solution of the problem of giving the revolutionists the indispensable security for the enjoyment of their political and civil rights. Silveira Martins' repugnance to war and his preference for peaceful resistance in June, 1892, to the government of Castilhos, when the latter, after having been driven from office by the people in November,

1891, succeeded, with the assistance of the general government, in reinstating himself. It was only after over 15,000 Rio-grandenses had been forced by the usurping governor's tyranny to abandon their homes that he gave his consent to the appeal to arms. During the progress of the armed struggle he has always maintained an admirably discreet and unostentatious attitude, giving the revolutionists, indeed, the full benefit of his invaluable services and of the resources which his prestige enabled him to command, but doing this rather as a trusted friend and counselor than as a leader. This leaves him prepared for a return to peaceful methods whenever he considers them practicable, and we feel assured that he will gladly welcome peace on any terms that do not conflict with the permanent interests of the people of his state. It may be that he and other friends of peace regard time as a potent factor in this question and are willing to allow the present animosities to be prolonged as a *modus vivendi* until matters can adjust themselves and a natural solution can thus be gradually reached.

The commander of the district has continued to enforce his orders for disbanding certain bodies of irregular government troops, and Santos Filho has been arrested for refusing to obey these orders. It is stated that Castilhos is going to take into the state government's service some of the disbanded troops, which have hitherto been in the pay of the general government. João Francisco is mentioned as the probable commander of the force to be thus organized. We fancy that Castilhos, if left to his own resources, will not be able to maintain a very formidable army.

The body of Salhauba da Gama was buried at Rivera, and not at Montevideo as had been intended. This, it is stated, was due to the fears of Dr. Sebastião Salhauba and his friends that the demonstrations at Montevideo would interfere with the negotiations for peace.

The funeral at Rivera was largely attended, the ceremonies were highly impressive, and touching addresses were made. The corpse was escorted by a guard of honor composed of 300 revolutionary soldiers.

It is stated that at Porto Alegre the *Revista* will resume its publication, which Castilhos caused to be suspended in 1892. It is added that it will be in charge of Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, a prominent revolutionist and warm personal friend of Councillor Silveira Martins.

Dr. Cassiano do Nascimento has been elected to the federal Congress for the 5th district in place of Dr. Fernando Alho, resigned, receiving, it is stated, 3,414 votes. The fact that he was elected without opposition and that the vote polled was light, shows that even under the armistice no political liberty exists in the state. If the federalists, as has been practically demonstrated, are strong enough to carry on a war lasting years and even to win pitched battles and still cannot poll a single vote at a congressional election, it is evident that they are either not permitted to vote, or their votes are not counted.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The railway conference to be held in this city has been postponed, it is said, to the 2nd prox.

—It is stated that the railway connecting the Central with Bello Horizonte will be officially opened to traffic on the 7th prox.

—It is asserted that the general government opposes the charter, which is asked of the municipal council, for a railway between Mangueira and Ilha das Moças.

LOCAL NOTES

—We have always advocated the removal of the troops from this city. The objection to Congressman José Carlos' fall is that it does not remove them far enough.

—By a decree of the 15th the government has placed pilot Michael Archangel (Miguel Archangel) on the retired list, he having served 20 years as pilot on the Rio de la Plata.

—The ironclad *Aquidauan* (now called *24 de Maio*) left for Europe on 14th inst. for the purpose of undergoing repairs. On the day of its departure it was visited by the President.

—The minister of finance, Councillor Rodrigues Alves, has moved his residence to Ilha do Carvalho, by advice of his physician. We regret to hear that symptoms of beri-beri have appeared, which render this change immediately necessary.

—At 10 o'clock a. m. last Thursday a boy was attacked by foot-pads on Praça da Republica and robbed of six watches which had been given to him for the purpose of being repaired at the shop at which he is employed.

—In July the Instituto Vacinação Municipal vaccinated 4,059 persons, distributed 7,248 tubes of vaccine matter, and 398 compulsory visits, not counting those made to army, military and police barracks, and inoculated 54 calves.

—A man in Santos telegraphed twice to his wife in Rio informing her that he was coming to this city and giving the name of the vessel on which he had taken passage. One of the telegrams reached her after his arrival and the other has not yet come to hand.

—The *Pais* says that of the detective force 50% gave trouble to the police before being employed in its service. And yet, when the friends of the *Pais* controlled the country, the liberty of the people of Rio de Janeiro was entirely at the mercy of these detectives!

—Police Doctor Rego Barros has recently been robbed twice. On the first occasion his pocket-book was stolen at the Apollo theatre. The thief, finding no money in it, was kind enough to take the pocket-book to the Dr.'s residence and leave it on one of the steps. A few days afterwards the Dr.'s pocket-book was picked at the Santa Anna theatre and a watch and chain "subtracted."

Santos also has been quiet during the week, the sales reported reaching about 45,000 bags, against receipts of 90,000 bags, and prices are quoted lower, viz. 74,000 per 100 kilos, for gold average. It is said that the receipts and stock there are also now largely composed of the higher grades. The shipments during the week were 33,000 bags for the United States and 25,000 bags for Europe.

The shipments during the week have been:

	12,31 bags for the United States
7,514	Europe
194	Coast of Good Hope
11	River Plate
11	Costa Rica

The vessels sailing with coffee are:

United States	Days
Aug. 12 New Orleans Fr. str. <i>Reine</i>	1,000
12 New York " <i>Indian Prince</i>	1,168
Europe:	
Aug. 10 Havre Fr. str. <i>File de Montevideo</i>	3,000
10 Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Imperial</i>	3,218
10 Copenhagen ".....	3,218
11 Genoa Ital. str. <i>Mantua</i>	615
12 Antwerp Bel. str. <i>Tiger</i>	357
12 Mediterranean Fr. str. <i>Agatha</i>	3,310
14 Southampton Br. str. <i>Albatross</i>	800

Elsewhere:

Aug. 10 River Plate Fr. str. <i>Croquet</i>	1,007
10 " " <i>Br. str. <i>Parade</i></i>	41
10 " " <i>Converse</i> , mndry steamers.....	2,121

Receipts during the past week were 83,715 bags, against 74,414 bags for the preceding week and 49,185 bags for the week before; nearly 40,000 bags arrived on the 19th inst.

The official quotations on the 19th inst. per 100 lbs. were:

Washed.....	15 8500-15 9250
Good 2d.....	15 7500-15 7750
Regular 2d.....	15 1100-15 1150
Thousand 1st.....	14 2000-14 2500
Good 2d.....	13 615-13 630
Ordinary 2d.....	10 894-10 900

These are nominal and are subject to change at the financial agencies of the States of Rio and Minas.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

No. 6...	Aug. 12	Aug. 17
Nominal	18 500	18 500
7...	18 500	18 500
8...	18 500	18 500
9...	18 500	18 500

The being for new coffees since the 15th, and at which the market opened steadily this morning, with a moderate demand.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 188,352 bags, in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.								
Receipts.	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Totals
Shipments to U. States.	23,850	12,650	10,350	5,849	105,4	9,925	8,837	121,606
Europe.	2,605	291	591	3,000.	4,271	2,118	..	66,486
Canada.	..	..	..	..	4,729	..	..	3,488
River Plate etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,48
Guatemala.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other shipments.	10,616	296	3,721	3,889	17,486	2,116	..	69,595
Stock.	140,250	132,884	159,951	168,329	177,486	118,095	151,459	1,132,040
Average price No. 7								
N. Y. spot qu. No. 7.	10.000	10.250	10.350	..	10.500	10.750	..	10.750
do No. 8.	10.000	10.250	10.350	..	10.500	10.750	..	10.750
N. Y. spot qu. No. 7.	17 c	17 c	17 c	..	17 c	18 c	..	17 c
Exchange on London.	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	..	10 1/16	10 1/16	..	10 1/16
Steamer freight, 100 prime.	25-30 c	25-30 c	25-30 c	..	25-30 c	25-30 c	..	25-30 c
Receipts at Santos.	8,729	15,000	18,000	..	21,000	25,000	..	102,000

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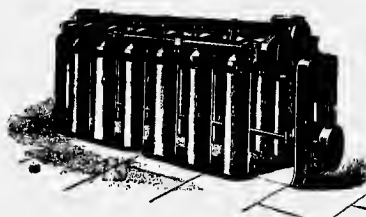
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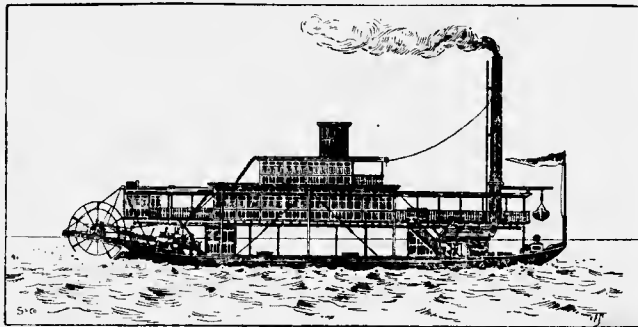
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